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WEISER, IDAHO.

Peoples Bank, Branch of State Bank of Idaho.

CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO.

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There are plenty of places where one may secure those necessaries for living in comfort and happiness—general house furnishings—but Washington County has only one thoroughly-stocked establishment

A. G. CORDELLE, WEISER.

where one can always get what he wants, all styles of Furniture, Matrasses, Springs, Cots, Chairs, Tables, etc., as well as Rugs, Carpets, Shades, Lamps, Crockery, Desks, everything, and at hard-pan prices.

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PIONEER HOTEL

HEATH, IDAHO. MRS. A. J. HENLEY, Prop.

The best accommodations in the Heath Mining District, located in the heart of the camp, amid the most beautiful scenery. New building, new furniture, and the best possible table. We solicit your patronage. Reasonable charges.

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HEATH STAGE LINE,

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Running daily from Cambridge to any and every portion of the Heath District, carrying Passengers, Express, and Freight. Saddle Horses for Hire. Rates reasonable.

THE MINERS HOTEL,

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The first stopping-place in the Heath District, and regular Stage Station. Accessible to every Mine and Prospect, and the most comfortable place to stop. First class accommodations, excellent table, and reasonable rates. Horses furnished, and stabling.

ow where the Salmon river was rossed by a ferry, and the trouble commenced. The trail from there to Goff and beyond was a terror to tender feet and not altogether velvet for the natives, who, from force of habit, can navigate a cayuse where an ordinary well raised goat would back out and call for wings. Realizing how trimental to the present and future progress of the country this condition of affairs was an old time resident of Washington county, and a former county commissioner, J. O Levander, conceived the idea of extending the road by private enterprise His proposition was favorably considered by the business men of Grangeville and at other points interested, and a fund was raised to construct the road from the terminus of the state road to a point one and a quarter miles up the river where Mr. Levander had constructed and put in operation a cable ferry of sufficient capacity to safely cross any cargo that can be transported over the road.

Mr. Levander, a party to the contract, stated that all the work was very difficult, and much of it solid rock and numerous retaining walls needed, but by careful management the entire cost of the road was $776. About 450 feet this side will connect with the new road up the Little Salmon, and it will then be possible to travel by wagon from Grangeville to a point twenty miles south of Salmon river, or nearly within twenty-five miles of Salmon Meadows, and most of this would be over ground where cost per mile would be nominal As a commercial adjunct to Weiser's present territory it would be of first importance.

The climate here is perfect, and for productiveness the soil is par nominal. The present yield of berries—all kinds—fruits, etc., exceeds anything I have seen in the state.

Mining industry is active and surely all indications point to speedy developments that will give this section an important standing, and parties looking for investments might go farther and fare worse Rough and rugged as it is, time will make it easier, the trails wider and better, and the rapid mountain torrents, now running to wanton waste, will be harnessed to water wheels and made to do duty in the future development of this coming inter mountain empire.

H. C. N.

The Cape Nome Failure.

[From the Weiser Signal.]

Wm. Black is back from Cape Nome with an experience which has cost him $500. Anyone desiring to go to Nome should interview Billy, who will advise them to stay home and throw their money in the well There are hundreds of people at Nome without a dollar, living no one knows how, unable to get out and the government will have to bring them out. There is no gold being taken out. The beach has been worked over twice and all the pay extracted and no new finds made.

There are 20,000 people at Nome City. The main street is three miles long with but one cross alley to the beach which is piled with thousands of dollars worth of goods to be destroyed with the first great ocean storm. The main street runs parallel with the beach. The side of the street next the sea is on tide lands and the government is putting men off lots for which they have paid as high as $15,000 which is now a dead loss

Pneumonia and typhoid are sweeping away hundreds and the boat on which Billy went up, buried four at sea. The Geo. Elder with 700 passengers developed 17 cases of smallpox and was quarantined at

Egg Island, where all are helds Smallpox will soon be the terror of Nome. People are selling goods at half what it cost to land them there, because they see that people are going to rush away and leave no market. Tracy, Griffith and another man are building a boat to go down the coast prospecting.

MILLED AND CONCENTRATED.

Mr Granville Stuart, proprietor of The Dorothy, one of Butte's popular hotels, was in Weiser several days this week in company with Albert Klein-schmidt. Mr. Stuart is the gentleman who has filed suit for partition of some of the great Seven Devils properties and a statement of which case has appeared in the Signal. He has also sued for his share of $40,000 received by the American Mining Company in some of the recent deals. Mr. Stuart is a very pleasant gentleman to meet and he was highly pleased with Weiser, in fact expressed the possibility that he might come here to make his home and make some investments in fruit lands and in other directions.

A 500-H P power plant, the power to be taken from the rushing waters of Pine Creek and transferred in the form of electricity to the stamp mill; additional machinery for both mine and mill, and a large increase in both working force and production. These have been determined upon by the management of the Cornucopia mines of Oregon, and work will begin immediately after July 4. These things have been rumored for weeks, but nothing tangible has been known until now. General Manager P. J. Cirkel has been in Cornucopia for some time, and a few days ago submitted to an interview in which he stated the above facts. The Last Chance will be re-opened next week. All signs point to greater activity than ever known in Cornucopia.—Carson, [Ore.] Tocsin.

E. H. Levy, the Boise assayer and expert, has lately been in the Silver Mountain country, at Graham. He was there to investigate the feasibility of removing the big plant to the ground owned by the War Eagle company, but found it unsuitable. This Graham camp is the scene of what is said to have been one of biggest "fakes" of the west. It seems the promoters of the "enterprise" hauled a lot of rich ore to the place from a mine some miles away, and then brought in some rich Englishmen, whom they delighted—and interested—with "the colossal fortunes in sight"; and "after careful investigation" they went back to London and organized a company, the result being a wagon road and milling plant, costing over $1,000,000. The "mine" was in the Englishman's pocket.

J. C. Bassett, State Immigration Commissioner, has closed a contract with the Idaho Mining Journal for 300 copies per issue for the year beginning with the July number. These copies are to be sent to correspondents of the department from other states, in order that inquirers may be able to secure reliable mining information. This is a good thing for the Mining Journal, and certainly it will revert to the great general benefit of the state at large, as many of those who receive the publication regularly will get such knowledge of the great future of Idaho, justified by her general mineral wealth that they will at once leave their places in other states and make this come up with the rapidity that it should. One thing is certain, and that is they will receive no "boom" literature so long as they get the Idaho Mining Journal.

Idaho World: The new dredge above Warm Springs, and about a mile and a half below this place, is what is termed a bucket dredge. The scoop holds 2 cubic yards of gravel and makes a trip a minute. The boat is 65 ft long and 45 ft. wide. The machinery consists of a pair of hoisting engines with 12x18 inch cylinders, a swinging engine, spud engine, and a compound engine, which run the stacker, grizzly and pumps, electric light dynamo, and 2 large locomotive boilers. The dredge has 2 spuds, 24 inches square and 40 ft. long; these hold the dredge in place. Two shifts are employed, 8 men on each. The dredge is provided with 2 grizzlys, one on each side, the scoop alternating from one to the other. The cost of this dredge was $60,000.

Henry A. Salzer, of La Crosse, Wis., an extensive investor in mines of the Seven Devils, was in Weiser the first of the month. Mr. Salzer is well satisfied with his holdings here.

The Iola mine, Warren, is being operated under lease by Captain Wood.

T. G. Jones, of the Dewey group, Seven Devils, spent the Fourth at Weiser.

Fred R. Reed, the Snake river placer mine operator, has been east on business for several weeks.

E. D. Ford, the Rapid River operator, was in Weiser on machinery business the first of the month.

Robert J. Anderson, manager of the War Eagle company, has returned to Boise from a business trip east.

Stuart French, superintendent of the Blue Jacket, Seven Devils, has returned to the mine, after a 2 weeks' vacation.

Development on Rapid River, reports J. J. Fuller, of Weiser, is bringing good results, and with much going forward.

Frank R. Pearce, manager of the Iron Dyke mine, Homestead, Ore., made a business visit to Portland last month.

R C. McKinney, of Weiser, is going into the Heath district for an extended and careful investigation of its possibilities.

Oscar Anderson, of Idaho City, has gone to Korea, where he has a situation with the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company.

D. A. Utter, the mining engineer, is in the Amelia, Oregon, section, looking up some property under bond to R C. McKinney, of Weiser.

Granville Stuart, of Butte, who has large holdings here in the Seven Devils, was in Weiser this month, accompanying Albert Kleinschmidt.

Rich Float is reported to have been found on the north fork of the Payette river, and many prospectors are now searching for the ledge.

Willard White, superintendent of construction of the Trade Dollar company's electric plant at Swan Falls, left on June 21 for Boston, where business engaged his attention some days.

Geo. O. Bradley, of Spokane, representing the Gates Iron Works Co., has been in Weiser during the past month, making some good machinery sales—a 10 stamp mill for the Rapid River section, etc.

Harris & Feltham, the well known mining lawyers, of Weiser, are taking steps to procure patents for the Badger, Confidence, Bochi, Standard, Black Garnet, Copper King, and Chie tain mines near the Old Peacock in the Seven Devils District. These properties belong to E. M Barton, Andrew Adams and others. Messrs. Harris & Feltham have had a large experience in mining matters and particularly in patent work, in which they are most proficient. In addition to their general law practice, these gentlemen have options on a number of valuable properties in the Heath district, and expect to enlist capital in some extensive development propositions in that camp in the near future. This firm is familiar with all the mining properties in Washington county and parties on the outside desiring information with a view to an investment or wishing a title run down, claims patented or any other business in their line attended to will always find them prompt reliable and at their service.

We are informed that considerable excitement exists on Snake River over the reported sale by J. L Fuller and others of aluminum claims situated near Hagerman. It is reported that Fuller has succeeded in interesting Portland parties in the enterprise, and they made a thorough test of the clay, which exists in inexhaustible quantities. The tests made proved that from a ton of clay 700 pounds of the metal could be extracted. A conditional sale of the property has been made and $20,000 deposited in a Portland bank, which is understood to be the price paid, pending personal investigation by the Portland people. If, upon investigation the property and water power privileges are found to be as represented, the transfer will be made.—Shoshone Independent.

The International Mining Congress, at the Milwaukee session, voted to hold its 1901 session at Boise. This means much to Idaho, as it will bring many thousand people to the State, and should have full preparation made. While we do not believe the International Mining Congress is what its name indicates, because its membership is not largely mining men, still it may accomplish great good if concerted action is had, and Idaho people should so look at it. Boise will be enormously benefited, and is to be congratulated on the honor.

Nampa, apparently, has a chance for a smelter, of the new pyritic patent. Ex-Governor McConnell, who is at the head of the company owning the patent, told the editor of the Nampa Leader that he favored that place above others and would return in a short time to investigate more carefully.

Idaho Mining Journal

CHAS. A. DINSMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

NO STATE in the Union is making such progress in mining as Idaho; her 32 dividend-payers will be doubled this year; new fields and new mines are being opened all the time—and the only mining paper for this great State is THE IDAHO MINING JOURNAL.

A monthly publication, devoted wholly to the mining interests of Idaho, and published on the 15th of each month, at Weiser, Idaho.

Subscription price, $2.00 per year, in advance; 20 cents per copy. No complimentary list.

Advertising rates given on application to proprietor.

Correspondence from reliable sources is desired for publication, telling briefly just the simple truth in regard to the mining industry of the State.

WILDCATTING IS A CRIME

Entered at the postoffice, Weiser, Idaho, as second-class rates.

WEISER, IDAHO, JULY, 1900

SILVER—New York, 60 1-4c; San Francisco, 60 1-4c; London, 27 3-8c.
LEAD—New York exchange, $3.97 1-2 a $4.72 1-2; brokers $4.35.
COPPER—New York ex, 817; brokers, 817.25 a 817.50.

Dividend Paying Mines of Idaho.

The following are the shipping and dividend-paying mines of the State at this time. Spring will see many more; and we would request superintendents of new shippers to forward us the data on the first of each month for publication in THE IDAHO MINING JOURNAL on the fifteenth.

Iola, Warren.
Crœsus, Hailey.
Skylark, Clayton.
Buffalo, Idaho City.
Checkmate, Pearl.
Tip Top, Doniphan.
Pauper, Silver City.
Black Cinder, Hailey.
Little Giant, Warren.
Big Camas, Doniphan.
Poorman, Silver City.
Granite mine, Murray.
Flint Mines, DeLamar.
Morning mine, Mullan.
White Knole, Houston.
Ore Cache, Salmon City.
Cumberland Mine, Silver City.
Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Wardner.
Kentuck Mining Company, Baker.
H. D. & N. Company, Gibbonsville.
Blue Jacket Mining Company, Cuprum.
Consolidated Tiger & Poorman, Burke.
Delta Mountain Mining Company, Hailey.
Daisy Mining and Milling Company, Neal.
Josephine Placer Company, limited; Boise.
Hope Mining and Milling Company, Baker.
DeLamar Mining Company, limited, DeLamar.
Pennsylvania Placer Company, limited, Boise.
Lucky Boy Gold Mining Company, Custer City.
Upper Boise Hydraulic Mining Company, Boise.
Boston & Seven Devils Mining Company, Cuprum.
Trade Dollar Consolidated Mining Co., Silver City.

THERE are exchanges and more exchanges; but the Portland Mining Exchange fits in the right place for this section of country.

AS A matter of "news" we print the item "Gold in the Philippines." As a matter of fact, however, we believe mighty little of it.

WHAT'S the necessity for burrowing into the misty tomes of science to get the most mistifying expressions in mineralogy? Why not use the incisive, expressive phraseology of the prospector and actual miner?

WHENEVER you hear of reduction works for a property prior to development you may safely classify the proposition a thin-skinned bubble to be demolished with speed. Legitimate mining don't work like that.

THE DEMAND for good mining property in Idaho was never so large as at present; and those seeking are financially strong. There are few developed properties to be had, but good prospects are reasonable—and in developing prospects many a man has acquired a fortune.

THAT new railroad, the Idaho Midland, should have support from every mining man of the State, as it will open a treasure-field more rich and extensive than dreamed by Haggard, even in the wildest flight of his flexible imagination—a field covering from Boise to Butte. And Boise's action in the matter was a cruel blow to the unprogressive, know-all-and-do-nothing element. Boise mossbackism has been sat upon, or, in the language of the immortal bard, it has "been chewed up and spit out"—an unpalatable, noxious-looking morsel the people of the capital city absolutely refused to swallow.

IT MAY BE TRUE that we "are not our brothers' keepers," but at the same time we should try to be honest. In our travels through the districts of the State, the JOURNAL sees the result of glaring frauds in the way of mining, in milling, machinery, etc. It matters little as to religion and to general morals what one may think of mining and his district, but no man may permanently succeed by dishonesty, and especially so when he bilks himself. To secure outside money for the purpose of developing barren ground, or of installing machinery on undeveloped ground, is simply to rob the investor. And when such a thing occurs, the business men and miners of the district know it—and if they fail to give information of the fraud, each and every one is an equal partner with the promoter. It may be this will be considered very strong language, but, as it is the way the investor looks at it, and as it is the fact, we give it utterance. It has been demonstrated impossible to make mines without mineral and men to mine it; and this will be true forever. The fake operator is usually pretty close to the ragged edge, as is his silent supporter.

THE SMELTER TRUST is a serious menace to mining. Its tendency for the bad is already apparent, in the reduction in price of certain minerals and in the increased smelting charge. It is considered good policy to segregate into one point the capital for one industry in one district, for, if this be in opposition to the competitive principle deemed best by many, it at the same time gives obvious opportunity for more economical operations. But the smelter trust has expanded, gone beyond a commendable plan, and, in attempting control of the smelting business of the United States, it has made a serious menace to the prosperity of every metal miner of the United States. We have referred to this matter before, and do so again because it should have constant attention from the mining men, so that a plan may evolve for the changing of this condition. This trust has obtained so strong a foothold that a fight must be had to determine whether it or the men who mine are to be downed.

THE SEVEN DEVILS mining district receives attention in this issue, and all commendation we have given is more than deserved. The three greatest properties of the district—the Peacock, Blue Jacket, and Iron Dyke—have had the development necessary to establish the stability of the ore bodies, and they have made the camp. To do this has called forth the capacity of the several managers—Frank E. Pearce, of the Iron Dyke; Frank J. French, of the Blue Jacket; W. Bertram Hancock, of the Peacock—and in every instance have the men proven more than equal to the occasion, with the result of perfect and economical exploration and development. The deposits of ore are immense—one will stand back on the dumps and look at the tremendous surface showings, then enter the underground works and find the same thing there, and his wonder will come to him then as thereafter when the mind reverts to them. The surface showings, and underground it is the same, on the Peacock are some 300 ft.; on the Iron Dyke it is 1200 ft.; on the Blue Jacket, over 100 ft., and so on throughout the camp—not a small ledge to be found—and the ore uniformly above 20 per cent. To "boom" such a district is impossible—the English language has not that capacity. The fact, and everyone is welcome to ascertain it, is that the three properties herein especially noted are not mines in the general sense, but are immense copper quarries. One of the greatest copper districts on the American continent.

THE Tallmadge placers at Sparta are being worked steadily, says the Tocsin. There are now 2 great giants in operation, and 18 men employed. Water is plentiful, and a long and profitable season is assured.

FRANK J. FRENCH, manager of the Blue Jacket, Seven Devils, has been giving Salt Lake an opportunity to show her superiority as a market for copper ores At this time we have no knowledge of results.

PLACER MINING at this place has about ended for the season, says the Idaho World, with the exception of dredge work. The water, which has kept up for a few days by the rains, is now rapidly diminishing.

A 10-stamp mill is soon to be placed in operation at the Gem mine, near Sparta, Ore. This old mine, under the personal management of its owner, F. J. Perkins, is proving to be one of the best properties in Eastern Oregon.—Tocsin.

PLACERVILLE burned down on the 21st June, being less than a year since a similar disaster visited the place. It is one of the best placer camps of the state, some miles from Boise City. No doubt but it will be speedily rebuilt, as conditions justify it.

GEO THATCHER and a representative of the Northwest Copper Company passed through Pine the other day on their way to Snake river They are securing bonds on all property that appears favorable and that can be secured at what is deemed a reasonable figure.

J. BERTRAM HANCOCK, manager of the Boston & Seven Devils Copper Company, has begun the regular shipment of ore from their properties, the material being a very high grade copper product. First shipments went to Salt Lake.

COL. W. H. DEWEY is in the east, closing the deal for the big Ridenbaugh canal, which he is taking over. This canal now irrigates 16000 acres of land in the section about Nampa, but with its purchase the Colonel purposes increasing its effectiveness to cover 100,000 acres.

Two Colorado prospectors, W. F. Sipprell and James Hayes, have made a number of locations recently on Mann creek near Weiser, assays giving encouraging gold values This is in entirely unprospected territory, where the gentlemen named say is an excellent formation.

BY GRANTING the eight hour day to their employes W. A. Clark and F. Aug. Heinize, the big Montana mining men, have brought encomiums from all sources. If they have entered into a combination, it will be the strongest thing we wot of, as Heintze has a reputation par excellence as a finished and successful fighter, while Clark is fast moving up into the same class It will be a good thing for employes if these gentlemen get together, as they have the means, the ability, and the desire to do what is right—if it suits them

WE have no solicitor, and, judging by the orders for subscriptions received, none is needed. The list is now a clean 1000.

THE Owyhee Avalanche notes the nearing of completion of the machinery plant at the Cumberland mine, which "will be by far the largest and most complete ever installed in Southern Idaho" The same journal states that operations have been resumed on the Red Jacket.

THE OLD camp of Mineral, Washington county, is more active than for years past. New people are getting hold of good things, and developing. Among last to get in are R. E. Lockwood, C. S. Fosselman, and W.C. B Allen, who have 6 claims on Iron Mountain, and are now working them.

A STRONG company has been organized to operate the Iron Dyke mine, Seven Devils section and work is to be forwarded by the aid of machinery. Their smelter—now on the ground—is to be erected at an early day. This property is on the Oregon side of the Snake river, at Homestead.

SLATE PENCILS were formerly all cut from the solid blocks of slate as they came from the mine, but a process has now been invented wherein the slate is pulverized, all gritty substances removed by machinery, the pulp being then bolted in much the same manner as flour, made into dough, and under heavy hydraulic pressure made into pencils. One Tennessee firm makes and sells more than 25,000,000 slate pencils annually.

EDW. DEWEY, of Nampa, has returned from a trip of investigation in New Mexico. He looked over a good deal of territory, and, while he did not feel to "turn the country down", he says as long as it is a question of developing prospects he would rather do that at home, and anyway, Idaho is a better field for operation than any other he knows. He is with his father in all their large mining operations, and it is a good thing for this state that "Ed." received the impression he did of New Mexico.

A Review of the Seven Devils District

There are few places in the world where such a surface showing of mineral is exhibited as in what is well known as the Seven Devils mining district, which, so far as explored, is proven more than 5x40 miles in extent, though in all probability the zone will be found many times that area. There have been numerous reports written on this section, good, bad, and indifferent, of the two latter, though, more than the first. Reasons in plenty exist for an adverse report on that country, because of the many disagreeable features to overcome, such as distance from transportation, cost of development, etc., but the man who makes an adverse report because of no justification for development, does so because he is incompetent to judge, or because his people have not the means to carry forward such enterprises Never has the writer seen such immense bodies of ore as are disclosed in the Peacock, Blue Jacket, Decorah, and Iron Dyke, nor richer than seen in the River Queen, Leonard, etc With such material on the surface, and at water level and deeper, it were the rankest foolishness to decry the probability of mines being made, and the Mining Journal is free to say it believes they will be great mines, making a camp as important as any in this country, to say the least. The ores of the camp are all those of copper, from the chalcopyrite so common, to the more rare and rich glance, bornite and the oxides The country is badly broken up at the higher altitudes, but in the Blue Jacket, Peacock, and Decorah depth has been attained taking the work into solid formation, and with the big ledges having practically the same size and values as found on the surface. We were given every opportunity for complete examination, and the result of it is our belief that a more stable camp is not in existence. The people pushing things most strongly at this time are Messrs Frank J. French, of the Blue Jacket; W. Bertram Hancock, of the Decorah and the Peacocks; Haas Bros. and Hailey, of the River Queen; F. E. Pierce of the Iron Dyke; McDougall, of the Leonard group, and these gentlemen made it impossible for the Mining Journal man to come out without a complete knowledge of the work so far accomplished; work that has but one tendency, and that of the best. The chief trouble in previous development has been lack of sufficient means by people bonding and proposing to

open properties; and that the opposite is now the case is cause for congratulation on every side, for it means the speedy making of mines and the upbuilding of the greatest copper mining camp in Southern Idaho, if not of the West.

To reach the Seven Devils, one must take the Pacific & Idaho Northern railway from Weiser to Cambridge, and thence by Geo. Ingman's stage line to Council, and thence via Kramer & Anderson's stage line to Cuprum.

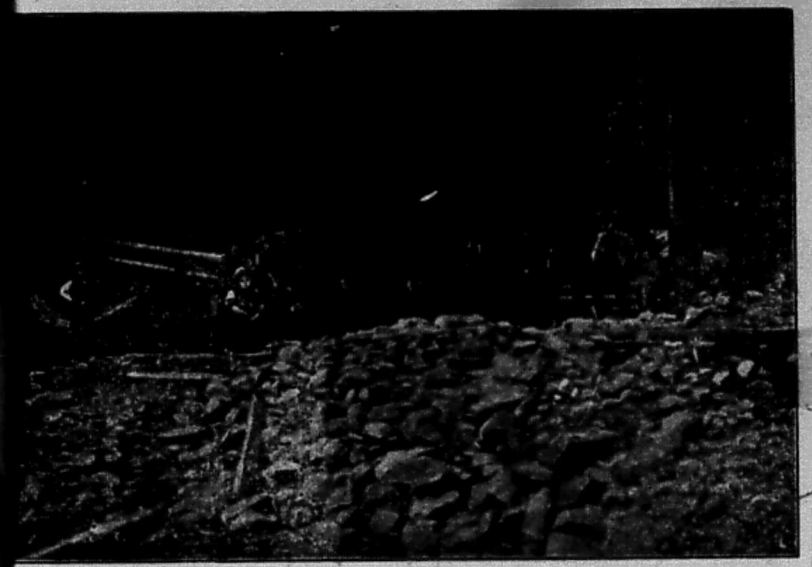
Weiser is the supply point for the upper country, being also the county seat. It is a good town, peopled properly for the pushing of legitimate enterprises, and with the capital to provide whatever is wished by the mining public. The citizens of the place are largely directly interested in mining, and they make all enterprises of this character their business. It is the largest town in the county, and with an increasing prestige and business. The Weiser Signal, the representative paper of the western and central part of the state, has built up a most commendable reputation for devotion to the mining interests of its section, and its years of patient, persistent and effective labor has done more than any other single factor to advance the Seven Devils to its present stage.

Salubria is also a good town, the center of a very beautiful and fertile valley, whose people get their supplies and market their products there.

Council is a newer place, but has a good future because of what is back of it.

Cuprum has been the local supply point for the mines for several years, and it has a population of enterprising people. There are here two general stores, a drug store, blacksmith shop, two livery stables, hotels, the Imperial, conducted by Mrs. M. Clark and daughters, being in the center of town and considered first-class, a newspaper, the Standard, conducted by Edwin C. Eiton, and several wet goods establishments. It is rather prettily situated, and will always be a place of considerable importance. Another town, to be named Decorah, is now well started, located on Indian creek, and close to the Decorah mine. Many believe this will become the principal place of the district because of its excellent location, so close to the great properties, and the men operating them. The new town was first conceived by T. G. Jones, principal owner of the Dewey group, and largely interested are Cowden & McBride, who own the Silent Friend group. Many new houses are now in course of construction, the Jones sawmill is about ready to turn out lumber, and before snow flies it is believed that Decorah will have quite a nice population. A petition is now before the department asking for the location of a postoffice, and there is no doubt but it is granted, as it is signed by more than double the number required by law. The people of Cuprum do not look with envy upon the establishment of the new town, because so feasible a project has always been thought probable.

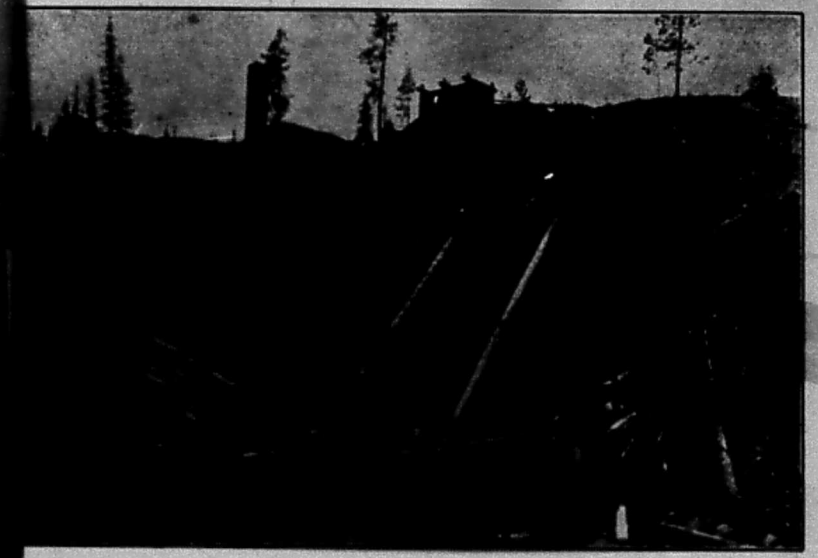
As to mining, and the outlook for mines, in the Seven Devils, it may be said that the first is of the best possible character, thus making the latter unusually favorable. The district has been known for many years, but, being of a character necessitating great expense prior to the receipt of returns, its development has been slow. The indications being extraordinarily large, and the surface ore of high grade, has made it a camp where fortunes were demanded for even undeveloped prospects, while regular payments and large work were demanded, so that, up to a short time since, no company able to carry out the articles of bond have taken hold. Indeed, until Frank J. French, of the Blue Jacket mines, and W. Bertram Hancock, of the Boston & Seven Devils company, began their operations there was not anything but rather superficial mining, giving very impractical results. These gentlemen, however, have pushed the most substantial development, with the result that today both are shipping ore, and both have thoroughly and absolutely demonstrated the depth and permanence of the ore bodies, depth in the Blue Jacket being now attained of more than 300 ft, while on the South Peacock above that depth has been reached, and in neither instance has the vein pinched or lost value, being indeed what was anticipated from the surface showings. The ores of the camp include all the ores of copper, chalcopyrite being the base, with quantities of carbonate, borate, azurite, glance, gray copper, etc. One ore chute we saw carried some 3 ft of practically pure bornite, having a length of more than 180 ft; others, not yet thoroughly explored, give as good promise. Copper mines are most often "bunchy" as regards the high grade ores and while this appears true of the Seven Devils, this must not be inferred to mean pockety, for the segregations of the leachings from the body do not come in kidneys, but in very regular and often times massive chutes, having, as noted, great depth and gratifying uniformity. The ledges maintain their value with depth, the lowgrade ore—by which is meant 12 to 20 per cent—showing that persistence so favorable to the making of mines. On the Peacock, at a depth of 300 ft, ex-



180 Feet of Ore as a Decorah Surface Showing.

Sacking Forty Per Cent Copper Ore at the Blue Jacket Mine.

ploration disclose the ore chute to be at least 1010x68 ft, though how much more is only to be conjectured. These facts show something phenomenal and the further fact that from the Blue Jacket alone more than 1000 tons of ore, running from 35 to 45 per cent copper, have been shipped, with a regular output of 3 and more cars a week, goes to prove the value of staple phenomena. The shipments from both the French and the Hancock properties could be greatly increased were it not for the trouble in transportation, the ore having to be hauled about 80 miles, by wagons, at an expense of from $13.50 to $20 per ton. Also, this makes impossible the shipment of any but the most high grade material, the rate by rail adding considerable to this cost for transportation. Two things are of the utmost importance—a railroad and a smelter—and very happily things look favorable for the speedy installation of both, in the extension of the Pacific & Idaho Northern railway, and in the smelter proposed by the Boston & Seven Devils company, syndicates amply able to forward enterprises of such financial magnitude. However, the thing most gratifying to those having the welfare and progress of Idaho at heart is the absolute demonstration of permanence in ore bodies and values. The Mining Journal was afforded every opportunity for examination on the Blue Jacket, Old and South Peacocks, River Queen, and Iron Dyke, these being the most extensively developed properties, and we may state at this time that in no one of them has surface indications for



The Great Surface Showing at the Peacock Mine.

depth proven delusive. There are fissures and contacts, with a segregation most astonishing. The Blue Jacket is a clean-cut contact between lime and granite, while the fissure of the Peacock is perfectly stable, maintaining its entire characteristics to below the 300 ft level with remarkable uniformity. Mr Hancock's company has been operating a diamond drill for some time on the Decorah, Arkansaw, and other claims in their large group. Up to the present time they have drilled about 2390 ft. in various directions, the greatest depth in one place being 900 ft. The work of the drill has been far from unsatisfactory, proving that here, too, the surfure showings have great depth. From the fact now known (and known only through the thorough and competent development carried on the Peacock, Decorah, River Queen, and Iron Dyke) it will henceforth be impossible for successful detraction from the merits of the Seven Devils deposits. It has been maintained that the test of a copper property is depth; that its permanence cannot be depended upon till after water level is reached. At the Blue Jacket mine today, as for a long time past, 3 car-loads per week of 40 per cent copper ore is being shipped, and it comes from below water level; the shaft is being sunk with all rapidity, and the power station is but a few feet above water level. It is not at all out of place to call at least the Blue Jacket, South Peacock, Old Peacock, Blue Jacket, Queen, and Iron Dyke mines. That this is so is due to mineral and a thorough knowledge of mining, for in no place has the uninformed been more at sea, or

made more complete fizzles, than in the Seven Devils; persistence, and care, for no section of country has been more heavily handicapped than this.

Beside the great variety of copper ores, there are in this district other things of moment and interest to mining men. The country rock is granite, traversed by mighty dikes of porphyry and of lime, the latter in many cases being marble. The ledge matter is a quartz, or a garnet-quartz, many perfect and large garnets being frequently discovered. Epidotes are frequent, especially with the garnet, though we have one embedded in solid carbonate. Frequently the ore comes out clear and handsome in pure white quartz, and that it is usually of a high grade but adds to its beauty. On the Old Peacock was discovered, the new mineral Powellite, first found by W. H Melville. It is a whitish-gray, soft material, resembling graphite in its feel and polish. Another material found is a lamellar hematite, sometimes occurring in ore, one specimen in the Journal's possession being to all appearance green, so from the stain of copper. One of the sights of the Seven Devils country is what is known as "the Kleinschmidt grade," a wagon road from the Snake river to the Peacock mine This road, built by Albert Kleinschmidt at a cost of over $20,000, is one of the great undertakings of the camp, adding largely to the facilities for ore and machinery transportation, and having a large tendency to the upbuilding of the camp. The building of this road took nerve and faith—but Mr K has both in good quantity, and would not hesitate to push even larger undertakings, which he will do when the proper moment arrives. Many other things might be noted, but instead we will proceed to a somewhat

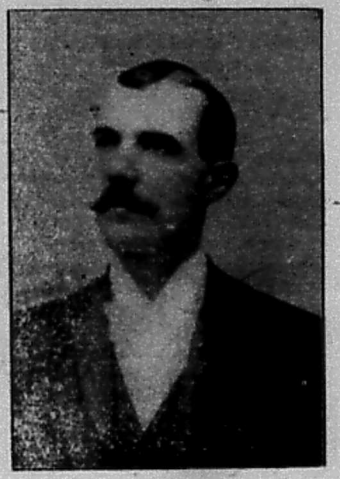
W. BERTRAM HANCOCK, Manager Boston & Seven Devils Copper Company.

brief description of the principal properties of this great district.

Boston & Seven Devils Copper Company.

W. Bertram Hancock, general manager; J. S. Rosvear, superintendent. This company controls the following properties: Old Peacock, South Peacock, Wedge, White Monument, Copper King, Cleveland, Decorah, Arkansaw, Helena, Black Warrior, Bodie, Admiral Dewey, Bill Nye, Eight-Eight, Little Idaho, Cooper Dyke, Fitzsimmons, Victoria, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 timber claims, and 2 water rights. The principal development has been on the two Peacocks and the Decorah.

Decorah —there is here an enormous surface showing, principally a carbonate. An open cut across the lead discloses some 180 ft. of ore averaging from 9 to 33 per cent copper. There are tunnels, none of great length, but all giving good incentive for further work. The company has



J. S. ROSEVEAR, Superintendent Boston & Seven Devils Copper Company.

had, on this claim, a diamond drill in operation for some months, holes to an aggregate of 2390 ft having been made. the longest one being about 900 ft. Happily for the camp, we are allowed to state that the result of this work of the drill has demonstrated that the surface showings have great depth. As few are familiar with a diamond drill, we give herewith some facts. This machine is size H, and of total capacity of 1400 ft. Two size cores are produced, largest being 1 1-2 in. and the smaller 7-8 in., and with it eight carbons are used. When the drill was first started, 9 months ago, carbons were bought at $36 per carat; but now they have risen in price to $56, and, while some of them will last 12 months, others wear very badly. They use from a carat and a half to 2 carats to each stone. It is worked by a 10-H P boiler, which is portable, being manufactured for prospecting operations. Work with this drill under ordinary circumstances is pushed at the rate of 36 ft in 10 hours, at an expense of 31 cents per ft, including labor, fuel, and depreciation on carbons. The plant cost about $5000 on board the cars at Chicago. It does its work in a most satisfactory manner, and, while initial cost was considerable, it is a paying investment for the exploitation of properties.

Helena.—This is a property near the Blue Jacket, and on it considerable development has been done. There are 2 tunnels, one being in 300 ft, besides several open cuts, all demonstrating a good prospect. A new tunnel is now being pushed in to tap the vein at a depth of above 300 ft, which will be pushed as fast as possible. A sample from the incline shaft on this property gave 14 ozs. silver and 61 per cent copper.

Arkansaw.—Here is a very fine surface showing, with excellent ore in the bottom of a 48 ft shaft, as well as good results from a 200 foot tunnel.

Victoria.—This has an incline shaft 78 feet, and a tunnel intersecting 300 feet deeper, which is now in 137 feet. The surface is very encouraging, and underground it continues giving returns of $10 to $20 in gold, silver and copper The three paralleling veins have been exploited to some extent and with satisfactory results

Old Peacock.—Here is an immense surface showing of from 100 to 200 feet in width, and sometimes of extremely high grade ore, though it will not average much above 20 per cent. There is a depth of about 100 feet, but it is of a character to show great possibilities; the work consists of tunnel, raise, crosscuts, shaft, etc, all disclosing a permanent ore body which has not been at all thoroughly developed yet, of 298 x121 feet. There is a large quan-

tity of ore on the dump, some of it now being shipped. Work is now progressing on a raise, which, when completed, will serve as the outlet for a shaft to be immediately sunk, the machinery being already on the dump. This is surely a great property—a copper quarry.

SOUTH PEACOCK.—Similar in many respects to the former, but with more exploitation, and therefore more valuable at the moment. There is here, in the way of machinery, a 60-horse power boiler and a 25 horse power hoist. A shaft has been sunk to more than 300 feet. The first 100 feet was in ore every inch, but there the dip of the vein took the vertical shaft to barren ground. At the 200 feet level a crosscut was run for the ore, finding it almost identically the same as at the 100, and this was also the case at the 300 foot level. This ore chute, by actual measurement, is 1010x68 feet, and a little figuring will demonstrate the value of even so meagerly a prospected property, especially when it is safe to put the average value at 22 per cent copper. The country at the depth attained is absolutely in place, the ore body evidencing great strength, and altogether showing one of the greatest copper prospects of the whole Seven Devils. A little more depth will take them to the water level of the mountains, and this will soon be reached as the shaft will be pushed with all speed.

These properties are all of a peculiar nature, in that they have such enormous showings on the surface. Their development has, until a short time since, been of a desultory character, for, while the men in charge may have had the experience and ability to open mines, those they represented did not have the cash. Since Mr. Hancock and his right-hand man, Mr. Rosevear, has taken hold, mines hav been making very fast. Mr. H.,

FRANK J. FRENCH, Manager Blue Jacket Mines

who is an associate of the Royal School of Mines, of England, is one of the most competent mining men of the west, having had experience all over the world and his knowledge is not of a superficial character. To this is due the excellent showings made within a few months on the properties under his control. He has the confidence of the mining public, and it is a good thing for the country that so good a man has come into this section.

Blue Jacket Mines

Frank J. French, manager; Stuart French, superintendent. The properties included in this group are among the richest copper properties in the United States to say the least, and the developments have been of the most substantial and gratifying character. The Blue Jacket was the first shipper of the Seven Devils, and that it has produced and shipped, within a few months, 1,000 tons of

STUART FRENCH, Superintendent the Blue Jacket Mines.

35 to 45 per cent ore speaks in pleasing terms of the value of the property. The ore here is of copper and that paying to ship under present conditions is solid bornite. A few shipments—three cars, we understand—of the second grade ore have been made recently, but at the time of our visit returns had not yet been received, so we are unable to state whether this class of ore will be held at the mine, as in the past, or will be shipped. There are in this group 7 claims, all more or less prospected, none of them, however, outside the Blue Jacket proper, having sufficient work to demonstrate what the croppings amount to at depth. The surface showing on the latter claim is one of those enormous bodies of high grade ore for which the Devils country has become famous. At one place there is a reef of practically solid ore more than 100 feet wide, and the development now done shows every evidence of permanence. These properties are under the most able management, both Frank J. French and his son Stuart being competent business men, conservative, careful and painstaking operators, and these qualities are making at least one great property—a mine today. The shaft now being sunk, in ore, is directly beneath the great outcrop, and with a depth of more than 300 feet it is useless for anyone to assert the lack of depth. Facts look better to the investigator than assertion, and surely on the Blue Jacket one may find facts that will go away and above anything we shall state in this article, and not alone on this, but every property mentioned, for the reason that we feel to underestimate than otherwise so that people who go later will be agreeably surprised. The development on the Blue Jacket proper aggregates some 1,500 feet underground, and includes the work of proper opening of a mine—tunnels, drifts, raises, shafts, stopes, etc.,—and that results have been satisfactory goes without assertion. Within the past few weeks sinking and pumping machinery has been installed, work now being pushed in the shaft below water level. The work so far has been almost entirely in ore, and that means ore that yields a profit after shipment through to New York at an expense of about $35 per ton for freight alone. While of course looking to the profit side of the ledger at all times, it has been the policy of the management to make everything safe for employes, with the utmost substantiability in all particulars, and indeed the development from first to last is of the most substantial and permanent character. To so say that the Blue Jacket is a handsome proposition is less than we feel, but it is enough till personal investigation proves it to be one of the prettiest mines of the northwest. The development of this one claim is not all, but that on the others has only demonstrated in part what this gives

absolute assurance of—permanence, strength, value—and so we have no particular mention of any but this. The buildings of this company are substantial, comfortable and prettily situated, while the class of employes is above the average, it being the policy to employ especially those competent men who have some degree of self respect The Mining Journal has so far seen no property more pleasing than the Blue Jacket, and no more pleasant people than those in charge of it.

Adjoining the Decorah and Arkansaw there are other good prospects, among the best being the Dewey group (shown on map printed herewith,) the principal owner of which is T. G. Jones, who has been one of the most faithful adherents of the camp. But little development has been done here because it is the intention of Mr. Jones to have machinery and the aid of modern methods in making mines. The showings on the surface are excellent, of the same general character as the Decorah, and with a ledge traceable for many hundred feet. At the present time the work going forward is that of harnessing Indian creek for the generation of power for a sawmill and other improvements and this is being pushed as rapidly as may be. Mr. Jones is the leading spirit in the new townsite proposition which will be of such convenience to the mining men of this camp, and has put his time and money into a 3 per cent grade wagon road from Bear to the new town. Judging from the surface indications, the Dewey group will yield rich returns for proper developments, which it will receive whenever things are in proper shape It is the intention to gain depth at once by sinking a shaft which will be in ore. The group is admirably located and can hardly fail in making a good property.

Adjoining the Dewey group is some good property belonging to E. D. Ford, the well known Rapid river operator. There are 7 claims in the group, all having mineral for location and to induce exploration. These claims will be patented this fall, and thereafter extensive work will begin, it being Mr. Ford's intention to begin sinking and get well under ground before snow flies. This is another apparently good property with good surface indications, and owned by one of the most careful and successful men in the whole camp. People generally expect to see good things in the Ford group whenever he shall have gained a little depth.

SILENT FRIEND —This group of 11 claims is owned by Cowden and McBride, two thoroughly competent miners who took the ground because the surface showing was of a big body of mineral. They have done only representation work so far, but with the beginning of winter the purpose is to push things to such a state where intelligent deductions may be made as to the value of the holdings. There is here the showing of a large ledge of copper ore, with all facilities, such as water, timber, dump, etc., at hand Some of this ground is on the new townsite of Decorah and it is having many settlers at this time The men owning the Silent Friend group are competent in every way, and reliable, so the property will have thorough exploitation

RIVER QUEEN —Owned by Haas Brothers and James Hailey, the latter being in charge of development work. The claims in this group include the River Queen, Little Queen, Barbetta and McKinley, with the most of the development on the property first named. There is here a tunnel 240 feet in length with drifts for considerable distances each way. In a long drift from this tunnel they have been in elegant ore all the way, with the exception of a few feet when a horse was encountered and passed through. At the time of the Journal visit the face was all in ore, with an elegant pay streak of extremely high grade ore cutting down the center. The tendency of the River Queen is to produce red oxide of copper, associated with bornite and glance, and an occasional deposit of native copper, making as pretty a high grade proposition as one could wish to see. There is much of this ore on the dump. The low grade material is chalcopyrite, but it is the opinion and experience that the property will average above 20 per cent copper. The Queen lies on the western slope of the mountain but a few hundred feet from the Snake river, affording excellent dumping facilities and one of the prettiest camps in the section. In the course of development of the property they have crosscut the ledge a distance of 28 feet, but failed to run out of ore or to find the walls, so that at this time the extent of the ore body has not been determined. One very rich chute partially developed is 8 feet in width, and in drifting in it 25 feet they failed to reach the end. The material forming the wall on which drifting is now going on is a lime, almost marble, and here is found a body of material giving returns of 70 per cent copper A shaft was sunk some 26 feet all in ore, but owing to the abundance of water this was abandoned for the time with the intention of running a tunnel beneath it and thus developing that ore body. There is found in this property about all the ores of copper, with red oxide, glance and bornite predominating. It makes so excellent a prospect that people are prone to call it a mine, which is well within reason The work to be pushed from now on will be sinking from the face of the present drift at the lowest level. A tunnel site has been located on the river, and in time this will be utilized for the running of an 850-foot tunnel, tapping the ore at a depth of 600 feet, thus making a tremendous good property, considering the character of the ore. The River Queen is one of the prettiest properties we had the pleasure of visiting.

MINERAL WORLD—This property, near the River Queen, is owned by J. W. Nickelson, and is one of the prettiest propositions in this section, though having no large development. It is a strong ledge, pitching into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees. The ledge is some 60 feet in width, carrying up to 500 ozs silver and 10 to 20 per cent copper There is a 60-foot shaft with numerous other developments of a meager nature, but all bringing in ore and making a thoroughly good prospect

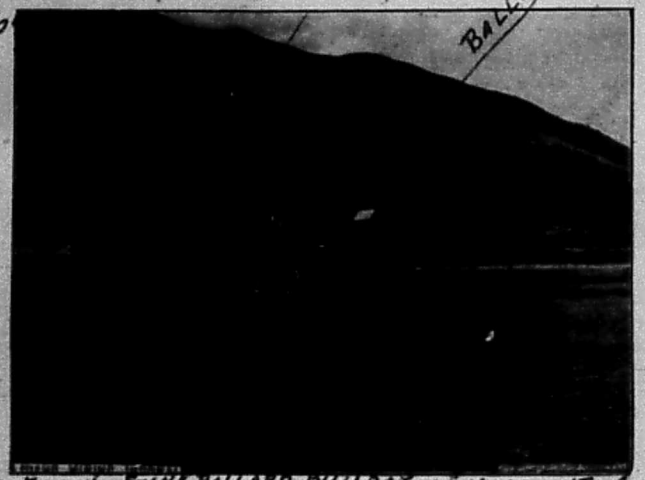
NATIVE KING—Near the Nickelson property, owned by Degitz, Bartley & Rytaer This is a native copper proposition, having only representation work done, though with such indications as to induce more development which is to proceed without delay The native copper is found here in both quartz and lime, and there are none of the other ores of copper present.

ON THE OREGON SIDE.

Crossing the Snake river at Ballard's Landing one goes into the state of Oregon, and here he will find some excellent properties, being indeed in the copper belt of the Seven Devils, with some of the richest copper ore on the surface that was ever seen. The Journal feels to give mining in this section the same entire encouragement that the Seven Devils proper receive, because in almost every way the conditions are identical Favoring circumstances here are lower altitudes, proximity to the river, and ore bodies of great strength in a

ANTZ Home, ON IDAHO SIDE

BALLARD Home



BALLARD-FATTY-FRANK BALLARD-BUILDER-LOOKING INTO OREGON AND OWNER.

Crossing the Snake in the Seven Devils.

SON J.A. DAUGHTR MATTIE ANTZ-BALLARD HOME + BARN

formation at all times in place. Our recent visit was not of a thorough character and we were able to visit but few properties because of lack of time, we will postpone a general and extended mention till the next visit, to be made presently, letting this article suffice with the following brief notice of the principal properties we visited:

IRON DYKE—Frank E. Pearce, general manager; D. J. Miles, superintendent. This is the property held by the Northwest Copper Company for some years, but recently sold by the sheriff to C M. Reed, a wealthy Pennsylvanian. It is a mine today with an enormous quantity of ore in sight and on the dumps It is a big low grade proposition, having hardly a discouraging feature, and the development from first to last has been of the best character. There are three tunnels, two being in ore, the third a crosscut, not [illegible] to the ledge. In No 1 tunnel they have crosscut the the ledge some 75 feet without finding the walls Within 15 feet of the surface this tunnel entered the vein and its entire length, some 228 feet, is still in ore which will average above 20 per cent copper. No. 2 tunnel is also in ore, being short, but from a short distance underground a drift along the ledge was started from this adit, with the result that for 200 feet they found the same body and grade of ore. No. 3 tunnel, now in 200 feet, will tap the ledge at a depth of more than 1000 feet. This property has a small matting plant, formerly operated a short time at Cuprum. It is now dismantled, but with the probability that it will shortly be set up and blown in, as it is understood that it will do the work of matting very nicely, though as a refinery it was a failure. There is considerable Iron Dyke ore piled up for heap roasting near where the plant will operate, and it should make a pretty and profitable matte. It might be best, as is the opinion of some, to first install a concentrator and run the concentrates through the furnace, but this is not a question for public decision, and whatever is done will be for the best, because Mr Pearce is competent to make the right decision and he is familiar with the ores and other conditions. But, in any event, the Iron Dyke is a property to add fame and fortune to its owners and the Seven Devils, for its great body of ore will take centuries for extraction, and, while of a little lower grade, it resembles the Peacock in being an enormous quarry of ore. It is one of the best big propositions we ever had the pleasure of visiting.

LEONARD—This a group formerly owned by Joe Leonard, but sold some 30 days ago to W. B McDougall and E A. Stent, two thoroughly reliable and capable operators who have made nice fortunes by only knowing a good prospect and properly opening it up to a paying mine. This is what they intend to do with their new holdings of 30 claims, and the start they have made is in the right direction There has as yet been but little work done, but now a good force is being employed and before fall they will be underground in numerous places and work will proceed the year round. There are here deposits of the highest grade ore it is possible to find unless it be virgin copper, being glance and gray copper. On the Leonard proper they have 7 feet of practically pure glance. The average of the ore will run over 40 per cent and much will go above 75. There is a great mineral zone here known to be more than half a mile wide, with the length unprospected and undetermined. The ore extends east and west, and within this zone are many veins of the high-grade ore spoken of. The country is eruptive, the base apparently being granite and porphyry, though so little prospecting having been done this cannot yet be determined with much certainty. Certainly, however, they do find these two materials, and also serpentine schist, lime, quartz, quartzite, etc., the dykes of each traversing the zone. In the Golden Wedge, Leonard, Harvest Queen they find a quantity of red oxide, while all the ores have some gold value. Since taking hold here Mr. McDougall has made good trails and put things in shape to push development, and good houses are now in course of construction, while a big timber contract has been awarded. Several tunnels will be inaugurated by the time this is in print, and these will be pushed The country here is in place, with excellent facilities for mining. The heavy ores found at the grass-roots give promise of good things with depth, making it an especially good thing that so energetic and capable a man has undertaken development.

Across the river from the Iron Dyke are the claims owned by C. C. Chipman, having good showings. The Dick Bland is a silver lead prospect, being a strong fissure in porphyry. The surface shows a ledge of 100 ft. wide, heavily mineralized. The ledge was opened on the surface, but caved so badly that a cross cut tunnel was deemed more feasible and is now well under way. The Ben Hur is a good proposition, having only assessment work done at this time This discloses 3 ft. of good ore, making a pretty prospect, and the owner will work it this winter.

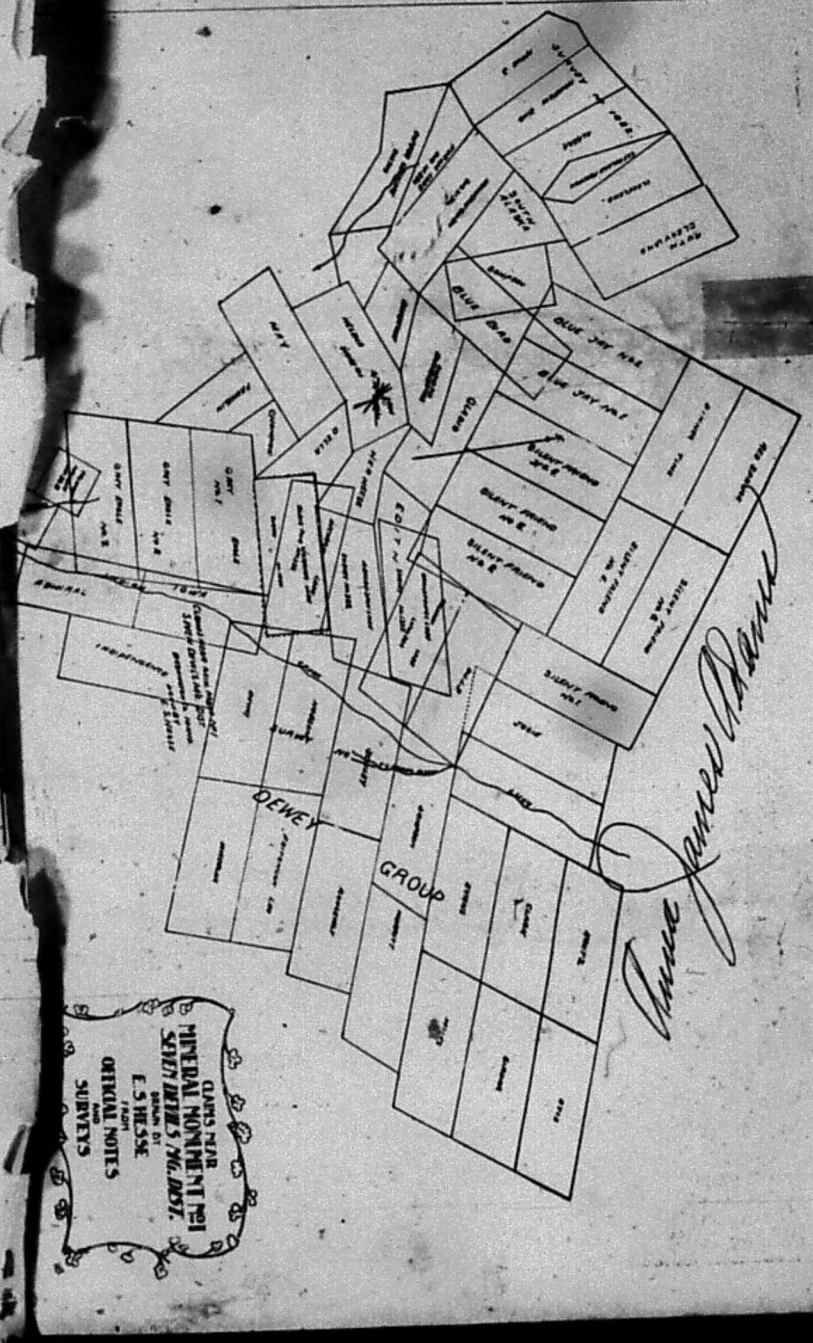
COPPER KING. This property has been bonded by Tom Irwin and C. A. Leggett to W. R Follis and A. S. Cole, the latter from Bowling Green, Ky., the price being $9000, 5 per cent cash. They are running crosscuts in 3 places, with consider-

able surface work in good ore. The ledge is something over 60 ft wide, with 10 ft. carrying very rich gray copper ore. These properties are also on the Idaho side, a few miles up the river from the town of Homestead, the postoffice for this section. These gentlemen have taken hold of many other properties here and on the Oregon side, and purpose pushing them all.

CLIMAX.—This is just back of the McDougall properties, being owned by Wm. T. Shaw, the "namesake" of the famous Shaw's mountain. The group is just below the edge of the lava flow, not far from the lime contact. The ore is copper, with some ruby silver associated with the glance. Only location work has been done, but it shows up so well that now that now the owner is pushing ahead with all perseverance.

Among the better class of undeveloped prospects are those partially owned by J. H. Ballard, the owner of the ferry and an old timer in this section. He has one group of 10 claims whose ore is the richest character of gray copper. The Cap Miller claim has a 25 ft shaft, with a crosscut 20 ft, while an open cut has been made on the surface of 10 ft. All this work is practically in ore, the ledge having a width of 40 ft, carrying mostly the high grade ore noted. The Free Gold is a misnomer, in that its ore is copper-silver, the same as the above. A crosscut tunnel is now in 20 ft. Croppings show a good body of shipping ore, and with this as an inducement Mr. Ballard will do a lot of development this season.

The preceding will give an idea of the famous Seven Devils mining country, and, while it is correct in all its assertions, it does not cover the scope that might be desired. We have intended to present only indisputable facts, hoping to make the impression to induce investigation, and while some may not think enough prominence to the wonderful showings made on both prospects and mines, we feel the investor will think it well. This section has had too much haphazard "booming" and too little conservatism. Its first operator, and who has remained with it to this time, putting in large money, was Albert Kleinschmidt, the well-known Montana mining and business man. He it was who first induced capital to take hold in the Seven Devils; and, while there are many to give him left-handed compliments, the fact remains that he has done more than any one man to make the district. During the hard times of the early '90's he put his individual cash into those hills, thus keeping things moving along as of old, and today's development is largely due to his enterprise and perseverance. Mr. Kleinschmidt is proud of the camp, and with reason—he put his all into the Devils, and they have brought him out more than whole. It is a great camp, undoubtedly one of the greatest copper camps of the world, and will, with the incoming of railroads and reduction works, give an enormous tonnage of the yellow metal. Timber and water—two principal adjuncts of mining—are both here in great abundance, the first so available that on most of the properties it will be years before the timber on the claims can be used, even with the most extensive mining operations. There are now in the



camp a number of capable men, yet there is room for more, with first-class prospects of which to make mines. To close, however, we will state that copper mine making is not a poor man's job. Even where all conditions are favorable, as in the Seven Devils, it costs a great deal of money and time to get returns, so one must have ample finances to be successful. With the means and the knowledge, however, the Seven Devils is an ideal camp for the copper miner, and there is hardly any choice of location, for, whether on one or the other side of the river, there are still the immense bodies of excellent concentrating material, with also good chutes of material so rich as to equal the best matte of science.

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